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From the NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

THE EXAMINATION.

NUMBER III.

HAD our laws been less provident than they have been yet must it give us a venerable idea of the talents of our President as a statesman, to find him embarrassed between an absolute abandonment of revenue, and an inconvenient accumulation of treasure. Pursuing the doctrine professed by his sect that our public debt is a national curse, which cannot too promptly be removed, adhering to the * assurance which he has virtually given, that a sponge, *the favorite instrument*, shall not be employed for the purpose, how has it happened that he should have overlooked the simple and obvious expedient of using the supposed excess of income as a remedy for so great a mischief? After all we have heard in times past, it would ill become either the head, or any member, of the *orthodox sect* to contend, that too rapid reimbursement of the debt might be attended with evils. In courtesy however, this shall be supposed to be argued by some new convert, who has not entirely shaken off the prejudices of former modes of thinking; and it shall be examined; whether this argument will afford a justification of the measure recommended.

It shall not be denied that the immediate payment of our whole debt, if practicable, would be likely to be injurious in various ways. It would, in the first instance, produce a money plethora, (if the phrase may be allowed,) which experience has shewn to be inauspicious to the energies, and especially to the morality and industry of a nation. The quick efflux of this money to pay a considerable part of the debt in the hands of foreigners, and to procure from abroad the means of gratifying an increased extravagance, would after some time, substitute a too great a vacuity to a too great fulness, leaving us to struggle with the bad habits incident to the latter state, and with the embarrassments of a defective circulation. To these, other reasons might be added, which, though equally just and solid, are omitted as being more liable to dispute.

Tho' an extreme case is here presented, the immediate reimbursement of the intire debt; yet it must be admitted, that the same considerations are applicable in a less degree to a summary, or very rapid repayment by large instalments. But the answer to all this is, that it would have been full time to adopt precautionary measures against evils from such a source, when experience had realized the danger. Till such time it is certainly the highest wisdom to continue the employment of a fund which is already provided and without overburdening the people, for this all important purpose of exonerating our nation from debt, and of placing it in a condition, with competent resources to meet future contingencies, which may threaten its safety. On the other hand, is it not a mark of the highest improvidence and folly, to throw away an important part of this fund on the mere speculation that it may possibly be superfluous?

But admitting it to be already ascertained, that the fund is greater than is requisite to extinguish the debt, with convenient celerity; does it follow that the excess if retained, must be suffered to accumulate, and that no different method could have been found to employ it which would have been productive of adequate utility?

Whatever diversity of opinion there may be with regard to military and naval preparations, for the defence and security of the country, there are some things in which all well-informed and reflecting men unite. Arsenals, founderies, dock-yards and magazines (especially those containing materials for the constructions and equipment of ships,) so that upon the breaking out of war there may be a sufficient supply of warlike implements, and of means for the speedy creation of a navy; are by all deemed eligible objects of public care. To provide for these objects upon a competent, though moderate scale, will be attended with expences so considerable, as to leave nothing to spare from the amount of our present income. To persons unacquainted with the subject the quantities of several articles on hand may appear ample; but to good judges there is hardly any one class of supplies which will not be thought to require much augmentation. As far as a navy is concerned, the deficiency is palpable.

If dock-yards are to be established in earnest, they ought certainly to be well protected. For this purpose, fortifications of a substantial and durable nature very different from the temporary shifts hitherto adopted, ought to be erected. And if the president will enquire into the cost of even these trifling constructions, in the instances where they have been managed with all practicable economy he will become convinced that the erection of proper works would call for an expenditure forbidding the supposition of a superfluity of revenue.

In addition to objects of national security, there are many purposes of great public utility to which the revenue in question might be applied. The improvement of the communications between the differents parts of our country is an object well worthy of the national purse, and one which would abundantly repay *to labor* the portion of its *earnings* which may have been borrowed for that purpose. To provide roads and bridges is within the direct purview of the constitution. In many parts of the country, especially in the Western Territory, a matter in which the Atlantic States are equally interested, aqueducts and canals would also be fit subjects of pecuniary aid, from the general government. In France, England, and others parts of Europe institutions exist supported by public contributions, which eminently promote agriculture and the arts; such institutions merit imitation by our government: they are of the number of those which directly and sensibly recompense *labor* for what it lends to the agency.

The suggestions of the last kind, the adepts of the new-school have a ready answer: *Industry will succeed and prosper in proportion as it is left to the exertions of individual enterprize.* This favorite dogma, when taken as a general rule, is true; but as an exclusive one, it is false, and leads to error in the administration of public affairs. In matters of industry, human enterprize ought, doubtless to be left free in the main, not fettered by too much regulation; but practical politicians know that it may be beneficially stimulated by prudent aids and encouragement on the part of the government. This is proved by numerous examples too tedious to be cited, examples which will be neglected only by indulgent and temporising rulers, whoiove to loll in the lap of epicurian ease, and seem to imagine that to govern well, is to amuse the wondering multitude with sagacious aphorisms and oracular sayings.

What has been observed, is sufficient to render it manifest that independent of the extinguishment of the debt, the revenue proposed to be yielded up would find ample and very useful employment for a variety of public purposes. Already in possession of so valuable a resource; having surmouted the difficulties, which from the opinions and habits of our citizens, obstruct in this, more than in any other country, every new provision for adding to our public income; certainly without a colourable pretence of there being a grievious or undue pressure on the community—how foolish will it be to resign the boon, perhaps in a short time to be compelled again to resort to it; and for that purpose to hazard a repetition of the obstacles which have been before encountered and overcome; which, however, gave birth to one insurrection? Infatuated must be the councils from which so injurious a project has proceeded!

But admitting the position that there is an excess of income which ought to be relinquished still the proposal to surrender the *internal revenue* is impolitic. It ought to be carefully preserved as not being exposed to casualties incident to our intercourse with foreign nations, and therefore the most certain. It ought to be preserved as reaching to discriptions of persons who are not proportionably affected by the impost, and as tending for this reason, to distribute the public burden more equitably—It ought to be preserved because if revenue can realy be spared, it is best to do it in such a manner as will conduce to the relief or advancement of our navigation and commerce. Rather let the tonnage duty on American vessels be abolished, and let the duties be lessened on some particular articles on which they may press with inconvenient weight. Let not the merchant be provoked to attempt to evade the duties, by the sentiment that his case or interest is disregarded, and that his capital alone is to be clogged and incumbered by demands of the treasury.

But who and what are the merchants when compared with the patriotic votaries of whiskey in Pennsylvania and Virginia?

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

* One of the essential principles of government is "*the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of our faith.*"—*Inaugural Speech.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, *January* 8.

Several petitions of a private nature were presented and read.

A petition for the establishment of a post road from Culpepper Court house, Virginia, to New-Market.

Referred to a committee on post-offices and post-roads.

Mr. *Randolph* offered a resolution; that the President be and is hereby directed to lay before the house an estimate of the expences which are necessary to carry into effect the late convention between the United States and France. After some debate it was carried.

Mr. Mitchel offered a resolution, that a committee be appointed to see whether any or what alterations are necessary in the laws concerning quarantines &c. Referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. *Bayard* offered a resolution; that the President be requested to lay before the house from the office of the secretary of state, an account of the Spanish spoliations on our commerce; the imprisonment of the Consul at St. Jago de Cuba, &c. Mr. Bayard said the object of the resolution was to obtain and give the public a true tsatement of the matter, as he believed the people at large had not correct information on the subject. Agreed.

MONDAY, *January* 11.

Mr. Nicholson presented a petition from Samuel H. Howard, respecting the collection of fees within the county of Washington in the district of Columbia. Referred to the committee appointed to consider what alterations are necessary in the laws of this district.

Dr. Mitchell presented a petition relative to the re-exportation of goods to the provinces adjoining the United States.

General S. Smith made a report from the committee of commerce and manufactures, on a petition applying for a new register for a vessel, unfavourable to the petitioners.—The house concurred.

A report was presented from the committee to whom was referred the letter of Samuel Dexter, late secretary at war, relative to a suit instituted by Joseph Hodgson, to recover the value of the house which was rented for the use of the war-office and consumed by fire.

The report stated that as Mr. Dexter had leased the house for public use he ought not to be subjected to the expence of the suit; but as the defence could be better conducted by Mr. D. than any other person, it concluded with offering a resolution to the following effect:—

Resolved, That the accounting officer of the treasury be authorised to pass Mr. Dexter's accounts for expences already incurred or that may occur in defending the suit instituted by Joseph Hodgson against him, and that the same be paid at the treasury. The resolution was agreed to, and a committee of five appointed to bring in a bill.

Mr. Jackson from the committee appointed to consider the petition of —— Zane, made a report. The petitioner stated that he was taken by the Indians when nine years of age, and had remained among them ever since, having married an Indian, and that from his attachment to the whites he had been exposed to many inconveniences. A tract of land was allowed to him by the Indians, but upon running the lines this land fell within the territory of the United States. The report concluded with offering the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, authorising the President to convey to —— Zane, in fee simple, six tracts of land, each a mile square, in the territory north-west of the Ohio. The report and documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Nicholson presented a petition of Thomas Bruff, stating that he had discovered the principles of perpetual motion, or a machine to perform continual revolutions.—The discovery was made in the year 1790, and fearing to confide it to any workman he had employed his leisure time in perfecting himself in the workmanship necessary for its construction, but it requires so much accuracy of workmanship, that he needed assistance. He would not have thought of applying to Congress had not an application on the same subject been made. He tho't a more recent discoverer ought not to supplant him.

Mr. Nicholson moved to refer it to the committee appointed on the petition of Louis du Pre on the same subject.

Mr. Lowndes opposed the reference and said he had intended to move for that committee to be discharged, as they found themselves incompetent to decide on the subject. The petition was however referred to that committee.

Mr. Bayard offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on Salt.

Mr. Bayard stated, that the duty on this article is nearly 200,000 dollars. It was an article of necessity to the poor as well as to the rich. Both commerce and agriculture were affected by it. Mr. Bayard thought they could release the duty on no article that would be more beneficial to the country.

The resolution was permitted to lie on the table:

Mr. Thompson offered a resolution, as follows:—

Resolved, That the secretary at war be directed to report to this house the lands in the different states held by the United States for military purposes, and his opinion of the propriety of selling or retaining said lands or any part of them.—Ordered to be printed.

The house on motion of General Wadsworth, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury, on the petition of John Hobby, late marshal of the district of Maine. Gen. Varnum in the chair.

It was agreed that he should be released from confinement on delivering up his property.

A message was received from the President, covering sundry statements from the commissioners of Washington, respecting the public lots, houses, &c. Referred to a committee of five, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Davis observed, that he had given notice on Friday that he would this day move to amend one of the rules of the house with respect to admitting persons within the lobby, so as to confine it to the members of the senate, officers of the general and state governments and foreign ministers.

General Smith and Mr. Nicholson were in favour of the rule as it stood. They thought it must be intended to exclude a certain description of persons (ladies) whom they were always glad to see there.

Mr. Davis replied that he was misunderstood if it was supposed he meant to exclude that description of company which the gentlemen from Maryland seemed so fond of.

His politics had always been such as to admit that kind of company even into the councils of the nation.

The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Varnum from the committee appointed to fix the military peace establishment of the United States, reported a bill which was twice read, referred to the committee of the whole, made the order for Thursday and ordered to be printed.

Dr. Eustis moved to go into committee on the bill for the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean.

Dr. Eustis stated the view the select committee had taken of the subject. They had considered the vessels now in that sea as sufficient to protect our trade. The object of the bill was to authorise offensive measures against Tripoli, and commodore Dale would be under the necessity of returning in the spring as the time for which his men had engaged to serve would then expire, some of the other vessels might also be obliged to return on account of sickness on board. The men had been sickly on that station. The committee thought it expedient that the President should be allowed to send out any of our vessels. Some of these laid up might be sent to sea at a less expence than some of those now in service. If this should be found to be the case the President might do it. Thus four vessels could be kept constantly there, which would be sufficient to impress those powers with sentiments of respect towards the United States.

The Dey of Algiers had been solicited by the Bey of Tripoli to make a common cause with him and relieve him from Blockade, and had perhaps been kept from it only by the seasonable arrival of commodore Dale.

The Dey of Algiers had acted in an unjustifiable manner in fixing at 20 cwt the price of certain naval stores which cost 80,000 dollars.

The United States had been from necessity compelled to take their present attitude in respect to the Barbary powers. If they had not it is highly probable more than 200 of her citizens would have been enslaved, and putting humanity out of the question, the ransom of that number would have cost nearly as much as the expence we would have incurred.

The committee were of opinion that our force should not be withdrawn until Tripoli was compelled to do us justice and all the other powers were convinced we can do ourselves justice if they do not.

The accounts from all our consuls in those countries and vincinity concur in representing them as so faithless that they will send out their cruisers as soon as the rod is out of their sight.

The committee had at one time considered it proper to declare the treaty with Tripoli no longer in force, but upon examining it there appeared no occasion for that measure. We had paid no certain sum as the price of a perpetual peace and having fulfilled our stipulations. Tripoli had broken the treaty.

The bill authorises the president to commission privateers and grant letters of marque and reprisal under the usual restrictions.

Mr. Mason said though he had as much confidence in the President as any person yet he did not like to trust him with such unlimited powers, by allowing him to equip any of our vessels. He wished to limit it so that there should not be more than six in service at any one time.

Mr. Randolph said he had objections to the bill and would move for the committee to rise, that he might mature his objections.

General Smith thought it was high time something should be done, that measures might be taken for manning vessels to relieve those now in the Mediterranean, that our commerce should not be exposed again to danger. He wished the bill not to be unnecessarily delayed.

The committee rose and had leave to sit again.

The house went again into committee to take up the resolutions from the Senate respecting lieutenant Sterett and the officers and crew of the Enterprize.

After some debate the committee rose and were discharged and the resolutions were referred to a select committee of three.

Mr. Randolph offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that the secretary of the treasury be and he is hereby directed to lay before this house a list of the exports to the Mediterranean, distinguishing those of the growth and manufacture of the United States.

Some debate took place on the resolution. Gen. Smith said if a report should be made by the secretary, it would lead to debate as it was not possible to make it accurate, and if gentlemen meant to make it a matter of calculation, whether the Mediterranean trade was worth protecting they would know the amount of tonnage, employed in that branch of our trade which could not be ascertained. Vessels went from the eastern states to the East-Indies where they were employed in coasting trade and afterwards returned with freight to the Mediterranean. It was a trade that would be beneficially persued without capital. Our citizens who plough the ocean ought to be defended as well as those who plough the soil.

Dr. Eustis had no doubt it would appear that this trade had increased immensly, if the statement was made for five years past. This idea was incorporated in the resolution.

Mr. Rutledge wished the bill for protecting the commerce in the Mediterranean to be passed as soon as possible. It was not a matter of importance for the committee to know whether that trade was extensive or not to afford it protection. It was the duty of the government to protect trade in all its different ratifications.

The resolution was agreed to.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Hill for one week.

TUESDAY, *January* 12.

A message was received from the Senate informing the house they had passed the bill respecting the library with sundry amendments.

Mr. Bayard called up his resolution for instructing the committee of ways and means to enquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on Salt.

This brought on a debate which continued until the usual hour of adjournment, when the ayes and nays were agreed to be taken, on referring the resolution. The previous question was moved, that is, shall the main question be now put, when there were ayes, 41 noes 50.

Thus a reference of the resolution was not made.

A message was received from the President enclosing a statement from the secretary of state of the expences that would be necessary in carrying into effect the treaty with France amounting in the whole to 350000 dollars.

Referred to the committee of ways and means and ordered to be printed.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *January* 29, 1802.

The Law apportioning Representatives among the several states, according to the second enumeration, has been approved and signed by the President. By this law the House of Representatives of the United States, from and after the 3d day of March, 1803, will consist of one hundred and forty one members. The number of Representatives from Pennsylvania will be 18.

[*The following Bill was read the first and second time in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 11th instant, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house, on Thursday the 14th.*]

A BILL,

Fixing the Military Peace establishment of the United States.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the military peace establishment of the United States from and after the first of May next, shall be composed of one Brigadier General, with one aid-de-camp, who shall be taken from the captains or subalterns of the line, one Adjutant and Inspector of the Army, seven Pay-masters and two Assistants to be attached to such districts, as the President of the United States shall direct, to be taken from the line of commissioned officers, who, in addition to their other duties, shall have charge of the cloathing of the troops, three Military Agents, and such number of Assistant Military Agents as the President of the United States shall deem expedient, not exceeding one to each military post, which Assistants shall be taken from the line, two Surgeons, twenty-five Surgeon's Mates, to be attached to garrisons, or posts, and not to corps.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one regiment of Artillerists, to consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, four Majors, and twenty companies, each company to consist of one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, two Cadets, four Sergeants, four Corporals, four Musicians, eight Artificers, and fifty-six Privates, to be formed into five battalions.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be two Regiments of Infantry, each Regiment to consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, one Adjutant, one Sergeant-Major, two teachers of Music, and ten companies; each company to consist of one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals, four Musicians, and sixty-four privates.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the monthly pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, be as follows, to wit: to the Brigadier General two hundred and twenty-five dollars, which shall be his full and entire compensation, without a right to demand or receive any rations, forage, travelling expences, or other perquisite, or emolument whatsoever, except such stationary as may be requisite for the use of his department; to the Adjutant and Inspector of the army, thirty-eight dollars, in addition to his pay in the line, to the Pay-master of the army one hundred and twenty dollars, without any other emolument, except such stationary as may be requisite in his department, and the use of the public office now occupied by him, to the aid-de-camp, in addition to his pay in the line, thirty dollars, to each Pay-master attached to districts, thirty dollars, and each Assistant to such Pay-master ten dollars, in addition to his pay in the line, to each Military Agent seventy six dollars, and no other emolument, to each Assistant Military Agent eight dollars, in addition to his pay in the line, except the Assistant Military Agents at Pittsburgh and Niagara, who shall receive sixteen dollars each, in addition to their pay in the line, to each Colonel seventy-five dollars, to each Lieutenant Colonel sixty dollars, to each Major fifty dollars, to each Surgeon forty-five dollars, to each Surgeon's Mate thirty dollars, to each Assistant ten dollars, in addition to his pay in the line, to each Captain, forty dollars, to each First Lieutenant thirty dollars, to each Second Lieutenant twenty-five dollars, to each Ensign twenty dollars, to each Cadet ten dollars, to each Sergeant eight dollars, to each Corporal seven dollars, to each teacher of Music eight dollars, to each Musician six dollars, to each Artificer ten dollars, and to each Private five dollars.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioned officers aforesaid shall be entitled to receive for their daily subsistance the following number of rations of provisions: a Colonel six rations: a Lieutenant Colonel five rations, a Major four rations, a Captain three rations, a Lieutenant two rations, an Ensign two rations, a Surgeon three rations, a Surgeon's Mate two rations, a Cadet two rations, or money in lieu thereof at the option of the said officers and cadets, at the posts respectively where the rations shall become due; and if such post supplies are not furnished by contract, then such allowance as shall be deemed equitable, having reference to former contracts, and the position of the place in question, and each non-commissioned officer, musician and private one ration, and to every commissioned officer who shall keep one servant, not a soldier of the line, one additional ration.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That each ration shall consist of one pound and a quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey, or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and an half of candles to every hundred rations.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the following officers shall, whenever forage is not furnished by the public, receive at the rate of the following sums per month in lieu thereof, each Colonel twelve dollars, each Lieutenant Colonel eleven dollars, each Major ten dollars, each Surgeon ten dollars, and each Surgeon's Mate six dollars.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, of the artillery and infantry, shall receive annually the following articles of uniform clothing, to wit: one hat, one coat, one vest, two pair of woolen or two pair of linen overalls, four pair of shoes, four shirts, four pair of socks, one blanket, one stock and clasp, and one pair of buckles: and the Secretary of War is hereby authorised to cause to be furnished to the pay-masters of the respective districts, such surplus of clothing as he may deem expedient, which clothing shall, under his direction, be furnished to the soldiers, when necessary, at the contract prices, and accounted for by them out of their arrears of monthly pay.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States cause to be arranged, the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the several corps of troops now in the service of the United States, in such manner as to form and complete out of the same, the corps aforesaid; and the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates shall be considered from and after the first day of May next, discharged from the service of the United States.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the said corps, shall be governed by the rules and articles of war which have been established by the United States in Congress assembled, so far as the same may be compatible with the Constitution of the United States, or by such rules and articles as may be hereafter by law established; *Provided, nevertheless*, That the sentence of general court martial, extending to the loss of life, the dismission of a commissioned officer, or which shall respect the general officer, shall, with the whole of the proceedings of such cases respectively, be laid before the President of the United States, who is hereby authorised to direct the same to be carried into execution, or otherwise, as he shall judge proper.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioned officers, who shall be employed in the recruiting service, to keep up by voluntary enlistment the corps aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive for every effective able bodied citizen of the United States who shall be duly enlisted by him for the term of five years, and mustered, of at least five feet six inches high, and between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, the sum of two dollars, provided nevertheless, that this regulation shall not extend to such soldiers whose terms of service shall have expired and may again enlist into the service; And *provided also*, That no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the service of the United States, without the consent of his parent, guardian or master first had and obtained, if any he have, and if any officer shall enlist any person, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, for every such offence he shall forfeit and pay the amount of the bounty and clothing, which the person so recruited may have received from the public, to be deducted out of the pay and emoluments of such officer.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid to each effective able bodied citizen, recruited as aforesaid to serve for the term of five years a bounty of twelve dollars, but the payment of six dollars of the said bounty shall be deferred until he shall be mustered and have joined the corps in which he is to serve.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corps shall be paid in such manner, that the arrears shall at no time exceed two months: unless the circumstances of the case shall render it unavoidable.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, in the corps composing the peace establishment, shall be wounded, or disabled, while in the line of his duty in public service, he shall be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at such rate of pay, and under such regulations, as may be directed by the President of the United States for the time being: *Provided always*, That the compensation to be allowed for such wounds or disabilities, to a commissioned officer, shall not exceed for the highest rate of disability, one half the monthly pay of such officer at the time of his being disabled or wounded, and that the rate of compensation to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall not exceed five dollars per month: *And provided also*, That all inferior disabilities shall entitle the person so disabled to receive an allowance proportionate to the highest rate of disability.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That if any commissioned officer in the military peace establishment of the United States, shall, while in the service of the United States die, by reason of any wound received in actual service of the United States, and leave a widow, or if no widow, a child or children, under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to, and receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years. But in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow before the expiration of said term of five years, the half pay for the remainder, of the time shall go to the child or children of such deceased officer: *Provided always*, That such half pay shall cease on the decease of such child or children.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the paymaster shall perform the duties of his office, agreeably to the direction of the President of the United States for the time being, and before he enters on the duties of the same, shall give bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in such sums as the President shall direct for the faithful discharge of his said office; and shall take an oath to execute the duties thereof with fidelity; and it shall moreover be his duty to appoint from the line, with the approbation of the President of the United States, the several paymasters to districts and assistants prescribed by this act, and he is hereby authorised to require the said paymaster to districts, and assistants to enter into bond with good and sufficient surety for the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the military agents designated by this act, to purchase, receive, and forward to the proper destination, all military stores, and other articles for the troops in their respective departments, and all goods and annuities for the Indians, which they may be directed to purchase, or which shall be ordered into their care by the

...of war. They shall receive well... ...ment of war annually for all the... ...to which it may pass through their... ...the months which they may... ...of the duties of their of... ...previous to their entering... ...of their offices; they shall give... ...sufficient sureties, in such sums... ...of the United States shall... ...for the faithful discharge of the trust... ...reposed, and shall take an oath faith... ...to perform the duties of their respective...

...Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if... ...non-commissioned officer, musician, or... ...shall desert the service of the Unit... ...he shall, in addition to the penal... ...inflicted in the rules and articles of... ...be liable to serve for and during such... ...time as shall, with the time he may have... ...served previous to his desertion, amount to... ...the term of his enlistment; and such... ...person shall and may be tried by a court... ...martial, and punished, although the term of... ...his enlistment may have elasped previous to... ...his being apprehended or tried.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That... ...every person who shall procure or entice a... ...soldier in the service of the United States... ...to desert, or who shall purchase from any... ...soldier his arms, uniform clothing, or any... ...part thereof; and every captain, or com... ...manding officer of any ship or vessel, who... ...shall enter on board such ship or vessel, as... ...one of his crew, knowing him to have de... ...serted, or otherwise carry away any such... ...soldier, or shall refuse, to deliver him up... ...to the orders of his commanding officer,... ...shall upon legal conviction be fined at the... ...discretion of any court having cognizance of... ...the same, in any sum not exceeding three... ...hundred dollars, or be imprisoned any term... ...not exceeding one year.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That... ...every officer, non-commissioned officer,... ...musician and private, shall take and sub... ...scribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit:... "I, A. B. do solemnly swear, or affirm,... (as the case may be) that I will bear true... faith and allegiance to the United States of... America, and that I will serve them honest... ly and faithfully, against all enemies or op... posers whomsoever, and that I will observe... and obey the orders of the President of the... United States, and the orders of the officers... appointed over me, according to the rules... and articles of war."

Sec. 21. *And be further enacted*, That... where any commissioned officer shall be... obliged to incur any extra expence in travel... ling and setting on general courts martial,... he shall be allowed a reasonable compen... sation, for such extra expence actually in... curred, not exceeding one dollar and twenty... five cents per day to officers who are not... entitled to forage, and not exceeding one... dollar per day to such as shall be entitled to... forage.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That no... non-commissioned officer, musician or pri... vate, shall be arrested, or subject to arrest,... for any debt under the sum of twenty dol... lars.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That... whenever any officer or soldier shall be dis... charged from the service, except by way of... punishment for any offence, he shall be al... lowed his pay and rations, or an equivalent... in money, for such term of time as shall be... sufficient for him to travel from the place of... discharge to the place of his residence, com... puting at the rate of twenty miles to a day.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That to... each commissioned officer, who shall be de... ranged by virtue of this act there shall be al... lowed and paid in addition to the pay and em... oluments to which they will be entitled by law... at the time of their discharge, a sum of mo... ney equal to three months pay of such offi... cer.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That... the president of the United States is hereby... authorised and empowered, when he shall... deem it expedient to organize and establish... a corps of engineers, to consist of one prin... cipal engineer, with the pay, rank and em... oluments of a major, two assistant engineers,... with the pay, rank and emoluments of cap... tains, two other assistant engineers, with the... pay, rank and emoluments of first lieute... nants, two other assistant engineers, with... the pay, rank and emoluments of second lieu... tenants, and ten cadets, with the pay of six... teen dollars per month, and two rations per... day: and the president of the United States... is in like manner authorised, when he shall... deem it proper to make such promotions in... the said corps, with a view to particular mer... it and without regard to rank, so as not to... exceed one colonel, one lieutenant colonel,... two majors, four first lieutenants, four se... cond-lieutenants, and so as that the number... of the whole corps shall at no time exceed... twenty officers and cadets.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That... the said corps when so organized, shall be... stationed at West Point, in the state of New... York, and shall constitute a military acade... my; and the engineers, assistant engineers,... and cadets of the said corps, shall be sub... ject at all times to do duty in such places,... and on such service as the president of the... United States shall direct.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That... the principal engineer, and in his absence... the next in rank, shall have superintendance... of the said military academy, under direction... of the president of the United States: and... the secretary of war is hereby authorized, at... the public expence, under such regulations... as shall be directed by the President of the... United States, to procure the necessary... books, implements and apparatus for the use... and benefit of the said institution.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That... all the laws of the United States, which have... been enacted under the present government... and are now in force, which in any wise re... late to the military establishment of the Uni... ted States, be, and the same are hereby re... pealed from and after the first day of May... next.

Mr. Scull,

The Secretary of the Land Office having established certain forms, by which warrants are to be obtained by Actual Settlers, I will thank you to publish them in your paper for the information of those concerned. No. 1, is the form of a settler's application. No. 2, his deposition of settlement, &c.—No. 3, the Deputy Surveyor's certificate, and No. 4, the deposition before two magistrates of a disinterested person to the truth of the settlement, &c. I will trouble you next week with another set of forms, calculated for settlers who apply for lands already surveyed on warrants, but where the conditions of the law have not been complied with.

Yours,

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Deputy Surveyor Allegheny County.*

No. 1.

An Application of an Actual Settler under the 3d Sec. of the Act of the 3d April, 1792.

JAMES MASTERMAN, of Mercer county, blacksmith and farmer, applies for a tract of four hundred acres of land, at the place where the New-Connecticut road crosses Fawncreek in the county of Mercer aforesaid; adjoining to land settled by John Porter, and to land warranted by Benjamin Edwards; on which tract of land, by the said James Masterman applied for, he has made an actual settlement and improvement.

(Signed) JAMES MASTERMAN.

To the Secretary of the Land Office of Pennsylvania.

No. 2.

Settler's deposition, before obtaining Warrant.

Mercer County, ss.

On the first day of March, 1801, before us, Benjamin Roberts, and Anthony Jones, Esqrs. two of the Justices of the Peace for the said county, personally appeared the above-signed James Masterman; who, on his solemn oath, did declare and say, that the above described tract of land *was first improved* on the 23d day of March, 1794, *and not before*, by himself, or by any other person under whom he claims; that he first erected a cabin (or a house, as the case may be) deadened the trees on at least three acres of land, and cleared one acre, continuing to work and reside on the tract until the 4th day of May, 1794, when he was driven therefrom by the Indians (or forced to leave the same by the well-grounded fear and imminent danger produced or evidenced, by the Indian attack upon the family or settlement of James Borden, on Briarcreek); that he, the said James Masterman, remained, from that cause, at Greensburg, in the county of Westmoreland, until the fourth day of April, 1796; when he returned to the tract above described; and hath since cleared above fifteen acres of the land; that he hath fenced at least eleven acres of the land; that he hath cultivated at least twelve acres of the land; that he hath raised two crops of rye, three of wheat, and two of corn on parts thereof; that he hath since built a house twenty-one feet long and nineteen feet wide, one story and one half high, a smith's shop, a barn and leanto, and a corn-crib; and that he, the said James Masterman, is now actually settled and resides on the aforesaid tract.

(Signed) JAMES MASTERMAN.

Sworn and subscribed, March 1, 1801, before us,

BENJAMIN ROBERTS,
ANTHONY JONES.

No. 3.

Form of a Deputy Surveyor's certificate, in the case of a Settler, before obtaining a Warrant.

I, James Patterson, Deputy Surveyor in and for the county of Mercer, hereby officially certify and make known, that, at the time of surveying and marking out the above described tract of land, on the fifth day of July, 1795, the said James Masterman was actually settled and resident thereon; that he had a cabin (or dwelling house) erected on it; and that he was engaged in improving the said tract of land; which, from the books and records in my possession, does not appear to have been appropriated to the use of any other person.

(Signed) JAMES PATTERSON, *D. S.*

No. 4.

Form of a Settler's certificate before obtaining a Warrant.

Mercer County, ss.

Before James Robinson, and Alexander Johnston, Esqrires, two of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, I, the undersigned, Andrew Roberts, of Unity township, farmer and miller, do, on my solemn oath, declare and say, that James Masterman is, to my certain knowledge, an actual settler and resident upon the tract of land, in the foregoing depesition mentioned and described; that he hath resided thereon two years and four months; that he hath on the tract a messuage or dwelling house for man of twenty-one feet by nineteen feet, one story and one half high, a barn, a smith's shop, leanto and corn crib; that he has at least thirteen acres of land cleared; that he has at least ten acres thereof fenced; that he has raised thereon two crops of Indian corn, one crop of wheat, and two crops of rye; and that the settlements of John Roberts and Ephraim Dudley, are on tracts adjoining to to his. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand.

ANDREW ROBERTS.

Sworn and subscribed before us, the 2d day of March, 1801.

JAMES ROBINSON,
ALEXANDER JOHNSON.

N. B. It is adviseable, that at least two disinterested and reputable Winesses make Affidavit, in the the manner above exemplified. All Articles of Agreement, Deeds, Poll, Leases, &c. should be produced.

James Berthoud,

Has removed his

STORE,

to his New Building in Front street, between Market and Wood streets, immediately opposite his dwelling house.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1802.

LANDS FOR SALE,

Of the First Quality.

LYING on Chartiers creek, from 5 to 10 miles from Pittsburgh, with large improvements and good Barns on the lands. Any person inclining to purchase may view the lands and know the terms by applying to the subscribers living at Mr. John M'Creary's, Wingfield, Chartiers creek, 10 miles from Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM BEARD,
JOSEPH BEARD,
CHARLES M'GOWAN.

January 22, 1802.

THE subscriber, on the 5th day of December last, entrusted a certain Samuel Pool, with the following Articles, to wit: Two Kegs, two Trunks, and one Box; one of the Trunks is marked T. W. the others W. N. which articles the said Pool put on board his waggon, and engaged to deliver them to Stephen Lowrey in the Forks of Yough; but as they have not been delivered, I hereby request said Pool to deliver them without further delay, and any information respecting said articles or of said Pool, will be thankfully received, which may be communicated by letter addressed to the subscriber, to the care of Jacob Bowman, Esq. Postmaster, Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM D. NOBLE.

Redstone, January 12, 1802.

Mr. Scull,

Joseph Mahon and some of his friends, with a view, as I suppose, to injure my character, and from other motives, reported that I had ran away. I therefore wish you to publish the following deposition in your paper, that my friends and the public may view this business in its proper light.

JAMES SHARP.

Allegheny County, ss.

Personally appeared Hugh Graham before me one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, and being sworn according to law, deposeth and saith, that on Friday evening the 8th of this instant, this deponent was in company with Joseph Mahon, and something took place respecting James Sharp, this deponent was in company with Mr. Dumm also, and Mr. Dumm mentioned, that he had heard that Mr. Sharp had ranaway, and that Mr. Dumm wished to know how the matter stood between them; the said Mahon said, that Mr. Sharp was only gone to Washington, and would be back in a few days, the said Dumm also mentioned he had heard that the said Sharp had taken his money out of the bag, and had left coffee in place of it, and the said Mahon replied, it was a lie, for it was not so.

HUGH GRAHAM.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 21st January, 1802.

Moses Ford.

I, the above mentioned Dum have made oath to the same purport or meaning.

JACOB DUM.

Sheriff's Sale.

(BY ADJOURNMENT.)

BY virtue of a writ of pluries levari facias to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 6th February next, a certain Tract of Land, situate about a mile and a half from Pittsburgh, on the south side of the Monongahela river, containing 269 acres and allowance, &c. bounded on the west by land of John Ormsby, on the south by land of Oliver Ormsby and Charles Smith, and on the east by Beck's run. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel E. Mahon, at the suit of Robert Culbertson. The above Tract of Land is equal to any in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, fronting on the river nearly one mile, the greatest part first rate bottom fit for meadow, upwards of 60 acres of Land already cleared, a good square Log Dwelling House and Out-houses for Tenants, and a young bearing Orchard.

WILLIAM BUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, January 26, 1802.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January 21.*

The Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from Commodore Dale, dated Malga Bay, 7th November 1801, which makes no mention of the capture of a boat belonging to the American squadron, stated in several papers to have been upset. The Norfolk Herald having stated the loss of such a boat, we wish for particulars of the date, and of the letter containing such information. This is requested with a view to the relief of the anxious feelings of the friends of those persons said to be lost.

On Tuesday last a detachment of 27 Marines under the Command of Lieutenant Hall proceeded from this for the Constellation in the Delaware—one of 22 under Lieutenant Howard, for the Enterprize at Baltimore, and yesterday another of 47 under Capt. Carmick for the Chesapeake, at Norfolk.

IN SENATE, *January 18.*

The subject of the Judiciary, tho many members were anxious for an immediate decision, was postponed till this day. We however doubt a final decision these several days. We are sorry to state our fears that the act will be repealed by a majority of one, and perhaps two.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 22.*

The Lady Bonaparte of this port, was bound to Guadaloupe, but off Point Petre was boarded by a French and British frigate, and ordered away, in consequence of that Island being declared in open rebellion against the Republic of France, by General La Crosse, &c. &c. and all intercourse being positively interdicted.

Capt. Hess was informed by the blockading frigate, that even clearances from the Island would not be respected, and further, that the ships of war are stationed all round the Island, to enforce his Proclamation.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, Virginia, to a gentleman in this city, dated January 10th, 1802.

"We have been alarmed by an express which arrived from Petersburgh last Thursday, to the Governor at this place, that the negroes in the county of Notway, have risen, in a body of 500 with an intent to destroy all the whites. Happily they were discovered in time, otherwise I fear we should have been in a bad way. The troops and citizens armed, are patroling the streets every night in this city, some of the conspirators are taken and confined, the remainder dispersed in the woods. Shall let you know the particulars in my next."

The officers of the Frigates Chesapeake, Commodore Truxton, Constellation and Adams, are ordered to repair immediately to the city of Washington, and to hold themselves in readiness to sail upon an expedition, it is presumed for the Mediterranean.

Captain Downey, from Cape Francois, informs, that the French fleet had not arrived when he sailed, but was hourly looked for.

We learn from Delaware, that on the 14th instant, Col. David Hall was, in presence of both houses, declared by the Speaker of the Senate, to be duly elected Governor of that state, by a majority of 18 votes.

A bill is ordered to be brought into the House of Representatives of this state, for new modelling the state Judiciary. In our next we shall give the outlines of the plan contemplated.

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The COMFORTS of the SEASONS.

Summer's cool shade how delightful to sit!
Winter how social when true friends are met!
Autumn ripe fruits may our palates regale;
Spring we delight in the sweet blossom'd vale.
Each Season has pleasures and blessings in store;
Be contented and happy, and ask for no more.
Could you know the best season to laugh and to sing,
'Tis Summer, 'tis Winter, 'tis Autumn, 'tis Spring.

Will be Sold at Auction,

the 1st day of February next, the following HOUSES belonging to the United States, erected on private ground, viz.

LOG HOUSE on the south east corner of Second and Short Streets, 24 feet by 20 feet, two stories high, constructed for a blacksmiths shop and armourers shop, having two hearths with brick chimnies—adjoining is a shed 24 feet by 14 feet, which includes a small hearth and chimney.—The Shed will be sold separate from the house.

On the same Lot, an excellent Frame Building, 20 feet by 18 feet, two stories high.

Also, a Log Stable 16 feet by 14 feet, nearly opposite the south west gate of Fort Fayette, fitted up with plank floors, rack, manger and stalls for three horses.

The purchaser will have three months to remove the buildings, and a credit of six months for the purchase money, giving approved security.

The Auction will be high where the property stands.

JOHN WILKINS, Jr
Quartermaster General.

Pittsburgh, 7th January, 1802.

NOTICE.

AS one of the subscribers will set out for Philadelphia in a few days, they earnestly request that all persons indebted to them, will immediately discharge their accounts—also desire those to whom they are indebted to present their accounts for settlement.

SCOTT & TROTTER.

Pittsburgh, January 22, 1802.

ENTERED with the subscriber, a Bay MARE, 10 years old, 13 hands 3 inches high, has a white face, black mane and tail, no brand perceivable, shod before, trots. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HUGH CUNNINGHAM, Woodranger.

Beaver County, South Beaver township, January 16, 1802.

ENTERED with the subscriber, a Sorrel HORSE, about 12 years old, 13 hands 2 inches high, whiteish mane and tail, some saddle marks, shod before, trots. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HUGH CUNNINGHAM, Woodranger.

Beaver County, South Beaver township, January 16, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION, situate in Westmoreland county, at the mouth of Jacob's creek, on Youghiogeny river, containing 294 acres and three quarters, most part of which is rich bottom. There is a good farm house, &c. about 20 acres of the best timothy meadow, and 30 acres more of land cleared. There is a good mill seat on the tract, and it is one of the best stock farms in the country, as nearly 180 acres of the richest land in the world, may be easily watered and converted into meadow. There is a great plenty of fine fish, both in the creek and the river, and a fine orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, and several springs of excellent water. For terms apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, in Pittsburgh. October 26, 1801.

Information Wanted.

IF a certain ROBERT WILEY, from near Loughbricklands, in the county of Down, in Ireland, (who some time ago resided in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but who removed to the back country, state of Virginia) be now living, it is requested by an aged mother, his sister and brothers (lately come into this country) that he will immediately write them the place of his present abode; directing his letter to Elizabeth Wiley, care of James Searling, merchant, Baltimore. Any information respecting the said Wiley, from any of his former acquaintances, will be thankfully received.

☞ Printers will please insert the above, and thereby obtain the prayers of an aged parent, and an almost helpless stranger.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A VALUABLE Plantation containing 337 acres with allowance, of patented land, situate on the old Pennsylvania road, about one mile to the westward of Turtle creek, in North Huntington township, Westmoreland county. The improvements consists of about 80 acres of choice land cleared and under good fencing, with a sufficiency of meadow included therein, a Log Dwelling House almost new, large and convenient, two stories high, and completely finished in all its parts, with a stack of stone chimnies; a large double Barn just raised to the square, which perhaps may be covered early in the spring, a small orchard of bearing apple and peach trees, and a good spring and spring house. At least one half of this tract may be deemed first rate land, and the whole of it arable. The dwelling is situate on a beautiful eminence, and commands an entire view of all the fields, as also a considerable part of the wood land, the whole being a level pleasant body of land. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

GEORGE M'WILLIAMS.

Turtle Creek, December 25, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittsburg Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars*)*

READ'S DIGEST

Of all such Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the several acts) for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subscribers may be supplied with their Books.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,
Near HENDERSON'S FERRY,
Wholesale and Retail.

Besides the different kinds of GOODS, enumerated in the last Advertisement, he has just received a general assortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Laces Flannels, Cotton and Worsted Stockings, Jeans Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A supplement of

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1801.

FOR SALE.

Two Thousand Acres of patented Land, at the low rate of Half a Dollar per acre, on Buchanan's creek, on the middle fork of the Monongahela river, Randolph county, state of Virginia, about 80 or 90 miles from Pittsburgh. This land is well watered and timbered, and is generally of a good quality, and is now offered at this low rate merely on account of the proprietor's disappointments, and unforeseen demands for money. For particulars apply to the Printer of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 30, 1801.

A STRAY HORSE.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the Glade road leading from Painter's mill, to John Irwin's on the State road, on or about the 1st instant, an iron grey HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, about 6 or 7 years old, a long switch tail, is shod before, but no mark or brand perceivable, and after repeated trespasses upon his grain fields, he was compelled to take up the Horse and confine him to prevent further damage. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN KEMMER.

Jannary 8, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Adams, late of this Borough, deceased, are requested to make Payment, and those having demands against said estate, are requested to furnish them, properly attested, for settlement, to.

GEORGE WALLACE, } Executors.
ABNER BARKER, }

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1802.

Peter Nugent's wife, Mary,

INFORMS him, if living, that she and her two sons, John and James only, are living in Maytown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and are exceedingly impatient to see him, or at least to hear from him. Said Nugent is a man low in stature, about 35 years of age, was bred in Cmagh, in the north of Ireland, followed the reed making business, and acted in the capacity of an English teacher for several years in Lancaster county. He was in Philadelphia last June, wore a dark mixt cloth coat, a printed green cassimer jacket and olive thickset trowsers.

The humane public are solicited to communicate any information in their power respecting said Nugent, living or dead, to any of the printers in the Borough of Lancaster, or to John Scott, innkeeper, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia. Maytown, Dec. 5, 1801.

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & Co.

Have just received at their Store opposite the Court House, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell very low for cash or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801. tf.

NEW GOODS,

A fresh supply, just received and is now opening for sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, 8th January, 1802.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received, and are now opening a neat, and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching Season which they are determined to sell, as usual, at the most reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, 17th November, 1801.

N. B. They continue to keep a very handsome assortment of MILL and CROSS CUT SAWS of the best quality.

WANTED,

Flour, Beef, Pork, Whiskey,

Soap, Candles, and Vinegar.

A quantity of SALT, best quality, for Sale.

O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, December 18, 1801.

THE subscribers having closed their partnership, are desirous to have all their accounts settled—they call ONCE MORE upon those indebted to them to make payment.

DENNY & BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, November 4, 1801.

N. B. The business is continued and a fresh supply of GOODS just opened, by

EBENEZER DENNY.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a fresh supply of

NEW GOODS,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, among which are, a well chosen assortment of the best London Superfine BROADCLOTHS, SECOND CLOTHS, &c. also, CHINTZES, and CALICOES of the most handsome and newest figures, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, 18th November, 1801.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Beeswax, Peltries, Country Linnen, &c.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Journeymen that are skilled in working at either Copper or Tin, to whom constant employment will be given for one year, and generous wages paid either by the piece or month. Apply to JOHN HAMSHER, Coppersmith and Tinplate worker.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1801.

JOHN HANNAH,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the house lately occupied by Mr. M'Knight, taylor, in Fourth Street between Market and Wood Streets, and next house to the Store of Mr. John Irwin. He hopes from his experience in the above business, and having laid in a stock of the best materials, and from his attention and desire to please, he will give general satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1801.

N. B. Two or Three good Journeymen will meet with a good and steady seat of work, by an early application.

Preparing for the Press, and speedily will be Published, The

REPUBLICAN BEACON;

Or, Memoirs and Political Lucubrations of

Alexander Fowler, Esq.

Brigadier General of the Pennsylvania Militia, formerly an Officer in the British King's 18th, or Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, in which British Tyranny will be displayed in a variety of instances.

Subscriptions are received at Mr. Scull's Printing Office, &c.

Just published and for sale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802.

Country Storekeepres and others may be supplied at 50 Cents per dozen

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B. S. SPITZER & Co.

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has lately arrived from Europe, and has opened a STORE in Market street, in front of Mr. H. WEIDNER's, Hair-Dresser, where he sells all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1801.

WILLIAM STEELE,

Has just received and opened at his Store, a handsome assortment of

Merchandize,

which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

N. B. His Books up to the first first of January, 1802, will be put into the hands of John Wilkins, Esquire on the tenth day of February next, to be prosecuted on according to law.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

FOR SALE.

800wt. Twine,

And a few Boxes of prime

RAISINS.

Being a consignment, will be sold only for Cash.

EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1801.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening at their Store, corner of Front and Market Streets, a large and general assment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery Hardware, Queensware, Stationary, &c. &c. They still continue to keep, as usual, an assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

The above goods will be sold low for Cash or approved of Country Produce, *Wholesale and Retail.*

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

N. B. They wish to contract for a *few hundred barrels Superfine Flour,* to be delivered by the first of March next, for which Cash will be paid

---

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 1st day of April next.

THE House, with the Lot, Stables, &c. adjoining, which Mr. Joseph M'Clung now occupies, situate near the Diamond, in Market-street, and opposite to Mr. Ferree's tavern. For terms, apply to

ALEXANDER WILLS.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1802.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, living on Grant's Hill, about the middle of the summer, a red Heifer, a year old last spring, has a star in her forehead, white belly, and white hind legs, not marked. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ARCH. C. READ.

January 11, 1802.

NOTICE.

CORNELIUS M'DONALD, Hugh M'Donald, and William M'Donald, now living in the Western Country, are requested to write a letter to their brother John M'Donald, and to the care of Thomas Anderson, living in the town of Bedford, who is lately from Donnegall, parish of Teboyn, near Rapho, Ireland, and inform him where they or either of them live.

January 1, 1802.

Strayed or stolen from the Commons of Pittsburgh, about the 24th ultimo, a handsome white

HORSE.

He has a blemish in his off eye, which injures the sight of it, though not blind. Whoever will return him to the Postmaster in Pittsburgh, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

HUGH SCOTT.

January 7, 1802.

Came to the farm of Mrs. Duncan, two miles from Pittsburgh, about the 1st of October, a sandy coloured Boar, supposed to weigh about 60lbs. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

January 5, 1802. DAVID CLARK.

FOUND,

A BUNDLE of papers, supposed to belong to a certain Samuel Turner. He may have them again by applying at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. January 6, 1802.